

OFFICIAL INFORMATION
RELATING TO
A
THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Including Extracts from the Reports of the Tenant-
Farmer Delegates who visited the
Country in 1893.



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HARVESTING—MANITOBA

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

RELATING TO

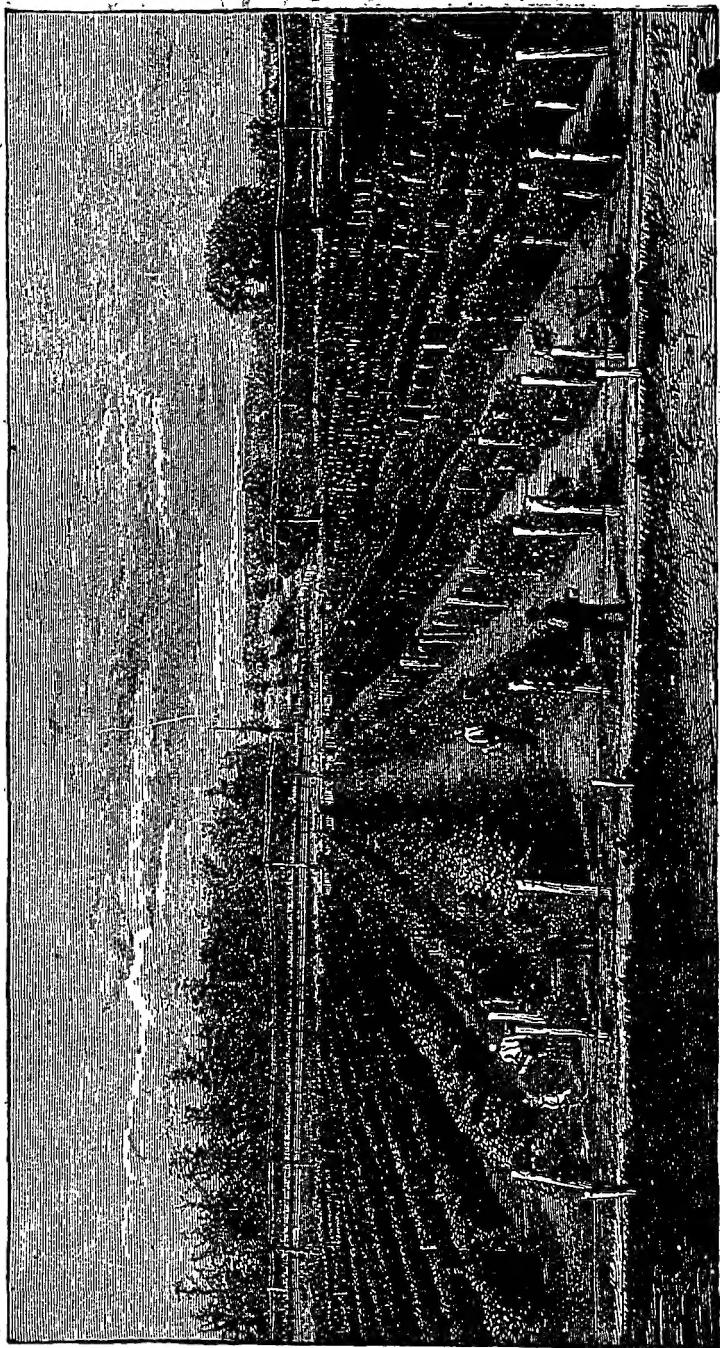
THE DOMINION OF CANADA

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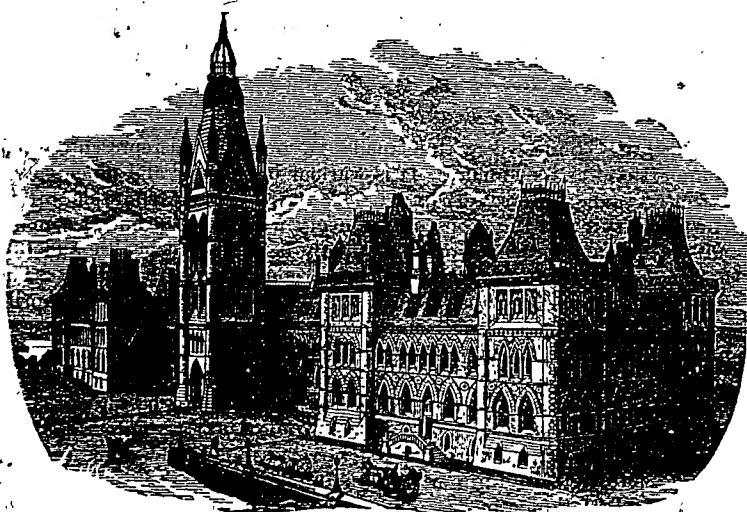
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AN ONTARIO VINEYARD AT EAST HAMILTON.

CANADA.

THE Dominion of Canada includes the whole of British North America to the north of the United States, and has an area of nearly 3,500,000 square miles. It is divided into eight separate provinces, and the population at the last census (1891) was 4,829,411—viz., Prince Edward Island, 109,088; Nova Scotia, 450,523; New Brunswick, 321,294; Quebec, 1,488,586; Ontario, 2,112,989; Manitoba, 154,472; the North West Territories, 67,554; British Columbia, 92,767; and unorganised Territories, 32,168. The extent of the country will be better understood by stating that it is larger than the United States without Alaska, and nearly as large as the whole of Europe.



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The government of the country has at its head the Governor-General, the representative of Her Majesty. The Dominion Parliament consists of the Senate and of the House of Commons, and the government of the day is in the hands of the majority, from whom the Privy Council, or the Cabinet, who act as the advisers of the Governor-

General, are taken. The members of the Senate are nominated for life by the Governor-General, and the duration of the house of Commons is fixed by the Act as five years. Each province has also its local Parliament, in some cases of two Houses, as in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec, and in others of only one, as in Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia. The head of the Provincial Government is known as the Lieutenant-Governor, and is appointed by the Governor-General. The constitution of Canada is contained in the British North America Act, 1867, which defines the powers both of the federal and of the local legislatures. It may be said, generally, that the former deals with matters concerning the community as a whole, and the latter with subjects of local interest. Twenty-four years' experience has demonstrated that the country has made great progress under the existing institutions, and the principle of union is recognised by all political parties as the sure foundation on which the future of the Dominion depends. There is a free and liberal franchise in operation, both for the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments, which gives most men the benefit of a vote. In the provinces there are county and township councils for regulating local affairs, such as roads, schools, and other municipal purposes, so that the government of the Dominion is decentralised as far as practicable, in the spirit of the Imperial legislation before mentioned.

CLIMATE.

Nothing connected with Canada is so much misrepresented and misunderstood as its climate. It is warmer in summer and much colder in winter than in Great Britain; but the heat is favourable to the growth of fruit and the crops, and in every way pleasant and beneficial, and the dry and bracing cold is distinctly beneficial to health and life. In fact, Canada is one of the healthiest countries in the world. The winter lasts from December to the end of March or middle of April; spring from April to May; summer from June to September; and autumn from October to the end of November. The seasons vary sometimes, but the above is the average duration of the different periods. The nature of the climate of a country may be measured by its products. In winter most of the trades and manufactures are carried on as usual, and, as regards farming, much the same work is done on a Canadian farm in autumn and in winter as on English, Scotch, or Irish homesteads. Ploughing is not possible, of course, in the depth of winter but it is done in the autumn and early spring; and in the winter months cattle have to be fed, the dairy attended to, cereals threshed, machinery put in order, buildings repaired, carting done, and preparations made for the spring work, so that it is by no means an idle season. One thing is perfectly certain—that the country would not have developed so rapidly as it has done, and the population would not have grown to its present proportions, had the climate been unfavourable to the health prosperity, and progress of the community. Of course there are good and bad seasons in Canada as everywhere else,

but, taken altogether, the climate compares most favourably with other countries in similar latitudes.

PRODUCTS.

Reference will be made elsewhere to the agricultural products of Canada. The country also possesses great wealth in the timber contained in the immense forests, and in the minerals of all kinds, including coal, gold, silver, iron, copper, &c. Then, again, the fisheries along the extensive coasts, both on the Atlantic side and on the Pacific, and in the inland waters, are most valuable and varied, and are valued annually at several millions sterling. The principal fishes are salmon, trout, cod, herring, mackerel, halibut, and haddock. Oysters and lobsters are also most numerous. The manufacturing industry already occupies a most important position, and is growing more extensive every year. Almost every kind of manufacture is carried on. The activity is not confined to any one part of Canada, but is apparent in all the older provinces, and will no doubt in time extend to the western parts of the Dominion also.

TRADE

Canada's trade—import and export—amounts to nearly £50,000,000 per annum, and is with Great Britain and the United States mainly, the balance being exchanged with European countries, the West Indies, South America, Australasia, China, and Japan. The figures given above only include the outside trade, and do not embrace that done between the various provinces. Free trade, in its entirety, exists within the boundaries of the Dominion, and the business is very large, as the tonnage carried on the railways and canals and on the coasting vessels will show. It may be stated that the revenue now amounts to about \$36,000,000 per annum, of which about \$19,000,000—equal to 16s. per head of the population—is obtained from custom duties on goods imported into Canada.

MARKETS, MEANS OF COMMUNICATION, AND SHIPPING.

Markets, either within or without the Dominion, exist for all the products of the country, and no difficulty is found in this respect. New markets are being provided by the establishment of lines of steamers to the West Indies, South America, Australasia, China, and Japan, which are now in operation. Canada is well served with railway and water communication, and the shipping owned in Canada, valued at ten millions sterling, occupies the fifth place in the list of ship-owning countries of the world. A railway extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and each province possesses excellent railway accommodation, in fact, there are 16,000 miles of line in operation at the present time. The rivers and canals have been so much improved of late years, that the largest ocean-going steamers can moor alongside the wharves at Quebec and Montreal, and it will be possible, very shortly, for vessels of 2,000 tons burthen to pass from the Atlantic to the head of the great lakes, 2,200 miles inland.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, EDUCATION, AND NATURALISATION.

The distinctions of class do not exist in Canada to the same extent as in the mother country. A feeling of healthy independence pervades all classes, which no doubt arises from the fact that almost every farmer is the owner of his acres, is his own master, and is free to do as he wills—a state of things conducive to a condition of freedom unknown in older countries. Then, again, taxation is comparatively light, and many social difficulties, still under discussion in Great Britain, were grappled with in Canada years ago. Religious liberty prevails; there is practically free and unsectarian education; indeed the best education can be obtained at a trifling cost, enabling the poor, as well as the rich, to make themselves eligible for the highest positions in the country; there is no call for a poor law system, although orphans and the helpless and aged of both sexes are not neglected, being cared for under the municipal system; a free and liberal franchise exists; local option in regard to the liquor traffic is in operation; the duration of the Parliament does not exceed five years, and the members are paid for their services; marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been legalised; and, again, a good system of local government is at work in every province.

British subjects settling in Canada do not require to be naturalised. They are entitled to all the same rights and privileges as their fellow British subjects who may be born there; indeed, the removal of a family to Canada makes no more difference in their position, as British subjects, than if they had gone instead to any city, town, or village in the United Kingdom. Of course, it is a different thing if they go the United States or any other foreign country. In that case they must renounce their birthright, and their allegiance to their sovereign and their flag, before they can enjoy any of the political advantages of citizenship; and in many parts of the United States land cannot be bought, or sold, or transferred, except by naturalised persons.

GENERAL ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.

Best Time to Start, Rate of Wages, what Luggage to Take, &c.

The following is a list of the Canadian Government Agents in Great Britain and Ireland, including the High Commissioner—

LONDON	Sir CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B., High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.
„	Mr. J. G. COLMER, C.M.G., Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, and Mr. A. W. REYNOLDS, Assistant Secretary (address as above).
LIVERPOOL... ..	Mr. JOHN DYKE, 15, Water Street.
BRISTOL	Mr. J. W. DOWN, Bath Bridge.
BIRMINGHAM	Mr. E. J. WOOD, 78, Beaufort Road.
GLASGOW	Mr. THOS. GRAHAME, 40, St. Enoch Square.
DUNDEE	Mr. PETER FLEMING, 44, High Street.
INVERNESS	Mr. W. G. STUART, Duack Lodge, Nethy Bridge.

Intending settlers in Canada are strongly advised to communicate, either personally or by letter, with the nearest agent of the Canadian Government in Great Britain before they leave, so as to obtain the fullest and latest advice applicable to their cases. Any information supplied by these gentlemen may be thoroughly relied upon. On reaching Canada, or any time afterwards, the nearest Government Agent should be consulted, as they are in a position to furnish accurate particulars on all matters of interest to the new arrival.

The Dominion Government has Agents at Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John, the principal ports of landing in Canada; and the various Provincial Governments also include departments which supervise immigration as far as possible. The following is a list of the various Immigration Agencies under the supervision of the Department of the Interior:—

Winnipeg, Man. { Commissioner of Dominion Lands;
in charge of Outside Service in Manitoba
and the North-West Territories } Mr. H. H. SMITH.

Agents at Ports of Call for Steamships in Canada:—

Mr. E. M. CLAY ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Halifax, N.S.
" S. GARDNER ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	St. John, N.B.
" P. DOYLE ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quebec, Q.
" J. HOOLAHAN ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montreal, Q.

Dominion Lands Agents in Canada who act as Immigration Agents:—

W. H. HIAM ...	Brandon,	Man.	J. G. JESSUP ...	Red Deer, N.W.T.
W. G. PENTLAND ...	Birtle	"	J. KILDAHL ...	Beaver Lake "
JOHN FLESHER ...	Deloraine	"	C. E. PHIPPS ...	Estevan "
W. M. HILLIARD ...	Minnedosa	"	E. BROKOVSKI ...	Battleford "
R. GUNNE ...	Lake Dauphin	"	W. H. COTTINGHAM	Lethbridge "
F. K. HERCHMER	Yorkton	"	T. B. FERGUSON	Wetaskiwin "
W. H. STEVENSON	Regina,	N.W.T.	JOHN MCKENZIE	New Westminster,
AMOS ROWE ...	Calgary	"		B.C.
JOHN McTAGGART	Prince Albert	"	E. A. NASH ...	Kamloops, B.C.
THOS. ANDERSON	Edmonton	"		

The best time for persons with little or no capital to go out is from April to July—the earlier the better. Domestic servants may start at any time of the year.

There are no free or assisted passages to Canada. The full ordinary steamship fares must be paid by all immigrants, and they must also have enough money in addition to pay their railway fares from the port of landing to their destination, and to provide board and lodging until work is secured. The Government does not render any assistance in these matters, and all new-comers must be self-supporting.

It is not necessary to say anything about the various steamers going to Canada, or about the fares. All this information can be obtained from the advertising columns of the newspapers, or from the steamship agents, some of whom are to be found in every town or village. Passengers are recommended to take through tickets (including ocean and rail tickets) to their destination in Canada. They are issued by the steamship companies, and in this way it is often possible to save money—where the through tickets cost less than the ocean ticket and

the Canadian rail ticket if taken separately. Many of the railway companies in Great Britain issue cheap railway tickets from various places to the ports of embarkation.

Passengers should pay particular attention to the labelling of their luggage, and labels may be obtained from the steamship companies. They should also bear in mind that the steamship companies only carry free for steerage passengers ten cubic feet of baggage—say a box two and a half feet long by two and a half feet deep, and two feet broad—and that the railway companies may charge for anything over 150 lbs. weight. The Canadian Pacific Railway carry 300 lbs. free for emigrants proceeding to Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Care should be exercised in deciding what had better be taken to Canada. Furniture, and heavy and bulky goods of that description had better be left behind, as the freight charged for extra baggage makes it an expensive luxury; all household requirements can be purchased in the country. Agricultural implements and tools should not be taken out, as the most improved articles of this description adapted to the country can be purchased in any village in Canada. Skilled mechanics and artisans, when recommended to go out, may take their tools, but they must remember what is stated above, and also that in the Dominion all these things can be bought at reasonable prices. Emigrants may be safely advised to take a good supply of underclothing, heavy and light, for winter and summer wear, house and table linen, blankets, bed-ticks, and any other articles of special value which do not take up much room.

Settlers' effects are admitted free of customs duty if they come within the terms of the following clause of the customs tariff:—

Settlers' Effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts, and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale: provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada: provided also that, under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territory by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

The following are the names of the principal towns in the various provinces:—*Prince Edward Island*—Charlottetown (11,374), Summerside (3,000), Alberton, Georgetown, Souris. *Nova Scotia*—Halifax (39,000), Truro, Yarmouth, Pictou, Digby, Amherst, Annapolis, New Glasgow, Sydney, Londonderry. *New Brunswick*—St. John (40,000), Fredericton (6,500), Moncton (9,000), Dorchester, Sackville, Shediac, St. Andrews, Woodstock, and Chatham. *Quebec*—Montreal (225,000), Quebec (70,000), Three Rivers (8,500), Sherbrooke, Levis, Hull, and Sorel. *Ontario*—Toronto (200,000), Ottawa (50,000), Hamilton (49,000), London (32,000), Kingston (20,000), Brantford (13,000), Guelph, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Chatham, Brockville;

Peterborough, and Windsor. *Manitoba*—Winnipeg (30,000), Portage la Prairie (3,500), Brandon (5,000), Emmerson, Selkirk, and Minnedosa. *North-West Territories*—Regina, Calgary (3,900), Broad View, Medicine Hat, and Prince Albert. *British Columbia*—Victoria (23,000), Vancouver (18,000), New Westminster (9000), Nanaimo, and Wellington. The cost of reaching nearly all these places, from the ports of debarkation in Canada, or by through tickets from Great Britain, can be ascertained on application to the steamship companies.

Wages—which, of course, vary from time to time—are, as a general rule, from a quarter to one-half higher than in Great Britain, but in some trades they are even more. The cost of living is lower, upon the whole, and an average family will, with proper care, be much better off in Canada than at home. There are very good openings in Canada for the classes of persons recommended to go out, but it must be borne in mind that hard work, energy, enterprise, and steadiness of character are as essential there as in any other country. Indeed, perhaps they are more necessary; but, on the other hand, there is a much better chance of success for any persons possessing these qualities, and who are able and willing to adapt themselves to the conditions of life obtaining in Canada.



WINNIPEG.

OPENINGS FOR SETTLERS AND DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

Persons with capital to invest will find many openings in Canada. They can engage in agricultural pursuits, taking up the free grant lands or purchasing the improved farms to be found in every province, or in mining, or in the manufacturing industries; or, again, a settled income will be found to go much farther in Canada, and while the climate is healthy and the scenery magnificent, there are abundant opportunities for sport, and the facilities for education are not to be excelled anywhere.

Farmers with small or large capital, seeking fresh fields and pastures new, cannot do better than go to Canada. Improved farms, with buildings and fencing complete, can be bought at reasonable rates,

varying from £4 to £20 per acre (payable in instalments) according to position and other circumstances; in Manitoba and the North-West the prices are still lower; in British Columbia they are higher. Government land may be purchased in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Québec, and Ontario, at quite nominal prices, and in the last three named free grants of from 100 to 200 acres may be obtained. The land, however, is mostly covered with forest or bush, and is not generally recommended to European settlers, who, as a rule, prefer to acquire improved farms or to obtain the free grants of 160 acres of land offered to settlers in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, where the land is unencumbered and ready for the plough. In the two latter provinces further quantities may be secured from the Government, the railway companies, the Hudson Bay and other land companies at from 10s. to 40s. per acre. British Columbia offers land to settlers at 4s. per acre.

Young men should go to Manitoba, the North-West, or British Columbia. Older men, with capital and young families, should go to one of the older provinces, and either buy or rent an improved farm. This, however, is only a general statement, and individual cases must be decided by the special circumstances of each. In Manitoba and the North-West, and in some parts of British Columbia, pioneer life on free grants, or away from railways, is attended with a certain amount of inconvenience, and an absence of those social surroundings which may be obtained in the older settled parts of these and other provinces, and this fact should be borne in mind by those who are considering the subject.

It is difficult to lay down a hard-and-fast rule as to the amount of capital necessary for farm work. The answer depends on the energy, experience, judgment, and enterprise of the person concerned, the province selected, whether free grant land is to be taken up or an improved farm rented or purchased, and many other details. It may safely be said, however, that if a man has about £100 clear on landing, and some knowledge of farming, he is in a position to make a fair commencement on the free grant land in Manitoba and the North-West, though not on a large scale.

There is a large and growing demand for male and female farm servants in every part of the Dominion. Machinery of various kinds is in daily use, but labour is scarce notwithstanding, and good hands can in the proper seasons find constant employment. Many persons of this class who started as labourers now have farms of their own in some of the finest parts of the Dominion. Market gardeners, gardeners, and persons understanding the care of horses, cattle, and sheep, may also be advised to go out.

So far as numbers are concerned, perhaps the largest demand of all is for female domestic servants. The wages are good, the conditions of service are not irksome, and comfortable homes are assured. Domestic servants should go at once on their arrival to the nearest Government Agent (see page 7). These gentlemen keep lists of vacant situations, and will refer applicants to the local ladies' committees, so that they may have the benefit of such supervision and guidance until they are satis-

factorily placed. Servants should, however, take their characters with them, and must bear in mind that good records are just as indispensable in Canada as elsewhere. They may safely go out at any time of the year.

There is little or no demand for females other than domestic servants. Governesses, shop assistants, nurses, &c., should not go out unless proceeding to join friends able and willing to aid them in getting employment. Mechanics, general labourers, and navvies are advised to obtain special information as to their respective trades before going out. The demand is not now so great as it was a few years ago, and such men, especially with large families, are not encouraged to set out *on the chance* of finding employment. They may be safely advised to start when going to join friends who advise them to do so, or if they have the inclination and the knowledge to enable them to change their callings and become agriculturists.

Clerks, draftsmen, shop assistants, and railway *employés* are not advised to emigrate unless proceeding to appointments already assured. Any demand for labour of these kinds is fully met on the spot.

No encouragement is held out to members of the legal and medical and other professions, schoolmasters, and persons desiring to enter the military and civil services, to go to the Dominion, especially in cases where immediate employment is necessary.

FARMERS IN CANADA.

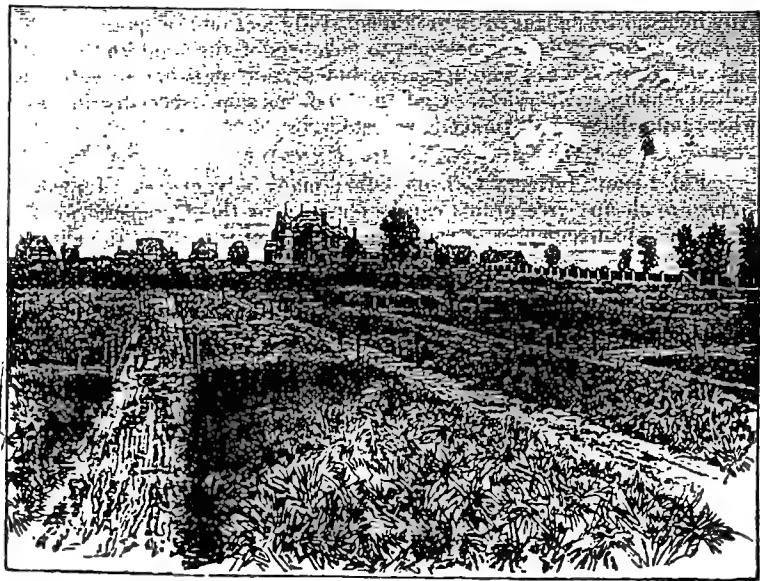
For tenant farmers Canada offers many advantages. Improved farms are cheap; free grants can be obtained by those prepared for the temporary inconveniences of pioneer life; the soil is fertile: the climate



AN ONTARIO FARM.

ensures the growth of all the crops produced in Great Britain, while grapes, peaches, tomatoes, and similar fruits grow and ripen in the open air; and there is a large and growing market in the Dominion and in the mother country for all the cereals, live stock, and general farm and dairy produce available for disposal. On the other hand, taxes are light, and labour-saving appliances cheap and in general use.

The exports of agricultural products in Canada include general farm produce and fruit. Possessed of a favourable climate and fertile soil, the Canadian farmer is able to grow all the crops that are raised in England, with the important addition of Indian corn. The garden fruits and vegetables are also similar, except that tomatoes, melons, grapes, peaches, &c., ripen in the open air in many parts of the country. There is a Department of Agriculture, with a member of the Cabinet at its head; and legislative authority was obtained in 1887 for the establishment of five Government experimental farms in various parts of the Dominion. One has been founded at Ottawa, for Ontario and



EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

Quebec; one at Nappan, N.S., for the Maritime Provinces; one at Brandon, for Manitoba; one at Indian Head, for the North-West Territories; and one at Agassiz, B.C.; and they have already produced, and are confidently expected to produce still more, valuable results for the farming community. Agriculture is certainly the leading industry of Canada, and must always remain so, considering the immense areas of land that have still to be occupied and tilled. With a population of nearly 5,000,000, upwards of \$50,000,000 worth of farm produce—

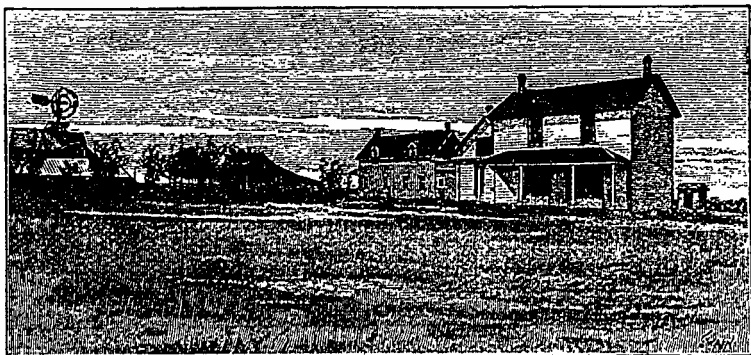
including animals and their products, and agricultural produce—is exported annually, in addition to meeting the requirements of home consumption. For quality of grains, &c., Canada occupies a place in the front rank, and those who were present at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886 will not readily forget the display made in the agricultural class by the Dominion.

At the Chicago Exhibition in 1893 the Canadian exhibits of this kind were excelled by none in quality and appearance. Canada obtained 1,016 awards in this group, including 776 awards for cheese and butter.

The crops in every part of Canada in 1895 were abundant. In Manitoba 25,000 farmers have raised about 64,000,000 bushels of grain, in addition to the other produce of the farms. The harvest in the other parts of Canada was also satisfactory.

The growing of fruit, as well for home consumption as for exportation, is a very important industry in Canada. People who have been accustomed to think of Canada, as described in the words of a French king before the cession, as “a few acres of snow,” are at first incredulous as to the extent and excellence of the fruits produced in a country which has the summer skies of Italy and France. There are vineyards in the Province of Ontario of 50 to 60 acres in extent, peach orchards of similar extent, and apple orchards almost innumerable. Strawberries are raised as a field crop. Plums, pears, cherries, gooseberries, currants, and raspberries are everywhere produced in great abundance. The tomato ripens in the open air, and such is the profusion of this fruit that it is very often cheaper on the market than potatoes; selling at 50 cents (2s. stg.), and sometimes not much more than half this price, per bushel. Melons ripen in the open air, as a field or market-garden crop, and this delicious fruit is sold at very cheap prices in the markets. The area of land in Ontario alone under orchard and market gardens is estimated at 200,000 acres.

Wine of excellent quality is now largely manufactured from grapes, which fruit is so cheap as to be within the means of the poorest. It may be mentioned that in the county of Essex, on the shores of Lake



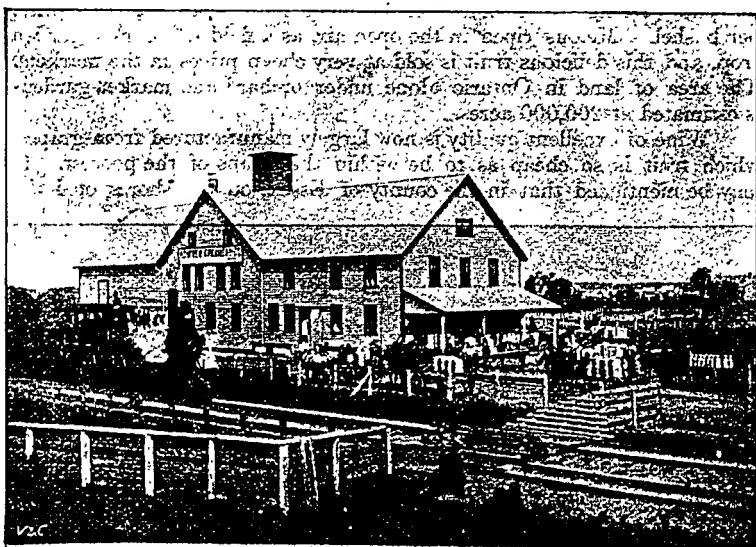
A FARM HOUSE, SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

Erie, the vine is very largely grown for the purpose of wine-making, and both the growing of the vines and the making of the wines are systematically carried on with very great success by French viticulturists, employing French methods and processes. Frenchmen engaged in this work have declared the conditions for growing the vine are more favourable in Essex than in the east of France, while the wine which is made there is of a superior quality. It is stated that there is an area of 30,000 square miles in the valley of the St. Lawrence adapted for grape-growing.

The great wealth of Canada in fruits is a fact which is not only interesting to the intending settler as an industry, but as a climatic fact, the country in this particular being much more favoured than the United Kingdom.

The apples of Canada are very highly prized, and find their way, in large and steadily increasing quantities to the markets of the United Kingdom from Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia. The industry is susceptible of indefinite development, and offers admirable openings.

Mixed farming is generally carried on, the growing of grain and fruit, stock-raising, and dairy farming being more or less combined. Of course there are farms where the raising of cattle and horses is the sole industry, and the same may be said of dairy farming and fruit growing, but these are exceptions. The general style of farming may, perhaps, not be so scientific as in Great Britain, but it is steadily improving, and the model and experimental farms will no doubt supply a stimulant in this direction.



CREAMERY AND CHEESE FACTORY AT RENFREW, ONTARIO.

THE VISIT OF THE TENANT-FARMERS' DELEGATION TO CANADA IN 1893.

PREFACE TO THE REPORTS.

In July, 1893, the High Commissioner for Canada, by direction of the Minister of the Interior, invited the following gentlemen (who are all connected with the agricultural industry in the different parts of the United Kingdom from which they come), to visit the Dominion of Canada, and report upon its agricultural resources, and the advantages the country offers for the settlement of farmers and farm labourers, and the other classes for which there is a great demand:—

Mr. A. J. Davies, Upper Hollings, Pensax, Tenbury, Worcestershire; Mr. W. H. Dempster, Millbrook Lodge, Clarboston Road, South Wales; Mr. Alexander Fraser, Balloch, Culloden, Inverness, Scotland; Mr. R. H. Faulks, Langham, Oakham, Rutland; Mr. J. T. Franklin, Handley, near Towcester, Northamptonshire; Mr. J. J. Guiry, Peppardstown, Fethard, Clonmel, Ireland; Mr. Tom Pitt, Oburnford, Cullompton, Devon; Mr. John Roberts, Plas Heaton Farm, Trefnant, North Wales; Mr. Reuben Shelton, Grange Farm, Ruddington, Nottinghamshire; Mr. Joseph Smith, 2, Mowbray Terrace, Sowerby, Thirsk, Yorkshire; Mr. John Steven, Purroch Farm, Hurlford, Ayrshire, Scotland; Mr. Booth Waddington, Bolehill Farm, Wingerworth, Chesterfield; and Mr. William Weeks, Cleverton, Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire.

In addition, two other farmers—Mr. John Cook, of Birch Hill, Neen Sollars, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire; and Mr. C. E. Wright, of Brinkhill, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire—visited the Dominion, under their own auspices, during 1893; and they have been good enough to prepare Reports of their impressions.

The Reports, if published together would make a bulky volume.

It was therefore decided to divide them into the following parts:—

Part 1—The Reports of Messrs. Shelton, Waddington, Cook, and Smith.

Part 2—The Reports of Messrs. Franklin, Faulks, and Wright.

Part 3—The Reports of Messrs. Weeks, Pitt, and Davies.

Part 4—The Reports of Messrs. Roberts and Dempster.

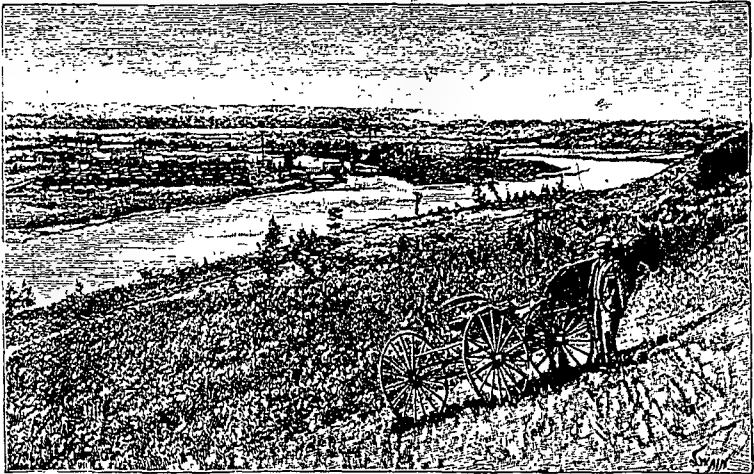
Part 5—The Reports of Messrs. Steven and Fraser.

Part 6—The Report of Mr. Guiry.

Any of these reports, as well as other illustrated pamphlets issued by the Government, may be obtained, post free, by persons desiring to peruse them, on application to the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.; to Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Secretary, at the same address; or to any of the Agents of the Canadian Government whose names and addresses are given on pages 6 and 7 of this leaflet. Copies may also be obtained from the Steamship agents, who are to be found in every village.

Canada has already assumed an important position as an agricultural country, and the value of its exports of such products alone now nearly reaches \$50,000,000 annually, in addition to the immense quantity required for home consumption. The principal items of farm and dairy produce exported in 1894—the latest returns available—were:

Horned cattle, \$6,498,111; horses, \$1,087,234; sheep, \$687,993; butter, \$1,114,712; cheese, \$16,267,309; eggs, \$714,056; flour, \$1,842,875; green fruit, \$808,889; barley, \$264,200; peas, \$2,237,576; wheat, \$9,556,788; potatoes, \$397,992. Besides the articles specially enumerated, a considerable export trade was done in bacon and hams, beef, lard, mutton, pork, poultry, and other meats, as well as in beans. Indian corn, oats, malt, oat-meal, flour-meal, bran, and tomatoes. The chief importers of Canadian produce at the present time are Great Britain and the United States; but an endeavour is being made, so far with success, to extend the trade with the mother country, and to open up new markets in other parts of the world. The products of the fisheries, the mines, and the forests are also exported to a large annual value; and the manufacturing industry is a most important and increasing one, especially in the eastern provinces, and includes almost every article that can be mentioned.



BOW RIVER, CALGARY.

Mr. REUBEN SHELTON, Grange Farm, Ruddington, Nottinghamshire, says:—

After having travelled across the Dominion of Canada from the Eastern Coast to the Western, a distance of over 3,000 miles, and having been driven over more than 1,000 miles of her agricultural districts, I can conscientiously say that I like her land, I like her laws, and I like her people. Of the general high standard of quality of the land, I do not believe there can be any doubt in the minds of men who have had the privilege of seeing so much of it as I have done. There are without doubt many millions of acres of as fine, black soil, easy-working, fertile land, awaiting settlement in the North-Western Territories as the most fastidious farmer could wish to cultivate.

From the abundance of testimony of settlers who have been out farming in Canada for the last 10 or 15 years, together with what I have seen, I feel every confidence in recommending Canada to the notice of all classes of British agriculturists, but especially to young, strong men, with or without capital, who are blessed with habits of sobriety, industry, and perseverance.

MR. JOSEPH SMITH, Sowerby, Thirsk, Yorkshire,* says:—

The various advantages of settling in Canada are:—

Firstly.—It is part of the British Empire, and under British laws and regulations.

Secondly.—The people speak our own language and are our own relations.

Thirdly.—It means building up our great Empire.

Fourthly.—Canada has a great future before it, and with its stalwart sons has an important part to play in the Empire.

Fifthly.—It is a place where little is thought of wealth, and more of men and character.

Sixthly.—A man can get on there with much less capital, and make a living for himself and family with less risk and anxiety than elsewhere.

MR. JOHN COOK, Birch Hill, Neen Sollars, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, says:—

Manitoba wants more people, and has great inducements to offer them. If a man prefers stock-farming there are thousands of acres of nutritious grass awaiting him. If he desires to engage in grain-growing as a speciality, there is no country in the world offers equal opportunities. Some of the most prosperous farmers of to-day went to the country as labourers less than 10 years ago. Any man with brain and muscle enough to be a farm labourer can soon be farming for himself. The pioneer work of Manitoba is already done, and a man buying a farm there is really settling down amidst the comforts of civilisation. All parts of the country have railways, which makes access quite easy. The chief want is farmers; men to develop the inexhaustible wealth of their fertile soils.

MR. R. H. FAULKS, Langham, Oakham, Rutland, says:—

During my trip through Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories, I was much impressed with their vast and varied resources. For the small farmer with a growing family, and who has a little capital, there is plenty of free homestead land, where he can establish himself, and become the owner of 160 acres. Agricultural implements are of the most modern and improved construction, and can be bought on reasonable terms in every district. Rates on land are

*—MR. SMITH has now taken a farm in the North-West Territories.

merely nominal, and a considerable proportion of them is expended in education and the erection of bridges. Education is well provided for; schools are erected wherever required, and efficient certificated teachers are found. A man with considerable capital can buy desirable farms in Manitoba near some good town, and thus avoid the discomforts incident to settling away from the railway. The amount of capital required to start a farm successfully is estimated at from £150 to £200, but very much depends upon the man himself. Some have started with less; in fact, many of the successful farmers whom we interviewed had little or no capital at starting. As to the best place to settle in, it is hard to determine, for wherever we went we found the people to have unbounded faith in their own particular locality. Yet I will say this much: For mixed farming, the districts in the great fertile belt—namely, most of Manitoba, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Qu'Appelle, and Red Deer—are most suitable, being supplied with enough timber for shelter, plenty of hay meadows, and water. British Columbia possesses many natural advantages, being rich in coal and minerals, having a wealth of timber in its forests, and practically inexhaustible fisheries. For market-gardeners, dairymen, and fruit-growers there are good openings. I would advise everyone who thinks of taking up land to spend some time in the country, and look around him well before making a selection. It would be much better for two or three to settle near together, as much discomfort and loneliness would be avoided, and each could help the other.

Mr. C. E. WRIGHT, Brinkhill, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, says:—

The following are the men most wanted in Canada:—*First*: farmers and their families who can do all kinds of work, with some capital; *second*: single farm men, who can content themselves on small farms, where only one man is kept, and save their wages until they have enough to start for themselves; *third*: men with a large capital, who understand cattle, horses, and sheep; *fourth*: married farm men with some capital, to take up 160 acres of land, and work as well for others, for a time. To any man who can pay his way in England, and see a prospect for his family, I say: Stop where you are; and those men that know nothing about farming, or farm work, I would strongly advise to work for a farmer for a short time before going to Canada.

Mr. BOOTH WADDINGTON, Bolehill Farm, Wingerworth, Chesterfield, says:—

To those who have made up their minds to emigrate, Canada offers free farms and thousands of square miles of fine rich lands to select from, all under the British flag, and governed by British laws, and amongst those whose language, dress, habits, customs, and sympathies, are all British. The North-West contains vast areas of really good fertile land; but I cannot picture this region as all sunshine and roses, for after their bright, clear, sunny summer, they have long severe winters. Nearly

all the settlers from Great Britain that I saw, say the winters are more enjoyable than English winters. The air is dry, clear, and bracing, more agreeable and more healthful than our damp, foggy, raw climate. I have personally experienced a winter similar to theirs, and really grant that their winters are more enjoyable and healthy than ours; but practical men will realise that a long winter means a short summer, leaving only a short time for agricultural operations. To compensate for this, the soil is light and easily worked, and a great deal can be done in a short time; and to partly balance the evil of having to feed stock for a long period, hay in many parts is abundant, and cheaply harvested. On the Pacific Coast they have a climate similar to the South of England, without our east winds; but there they have an excessive rainfall. The lands I saw there are rich, yielding heavy crops, and producing fruit in abundance.

Mr. J. T. FRANKLIN, Handley, near Towcester, Northamptonshire, says:—

Manitoba, in my judgment, is scarcely farmed as it ought to be. In many places one cannot call it farming at all, but a mere tickling of the soil; but where one meets with an industrious man who understands farming and has sufficient resources to work the land, there a much better yield will be found—amounting, indeed, in some cases to as much as 40 bushels an acre of wheat, from 60 to 70 bushels an acre of barley, and 100 bushels an acre of oats. This obviously makes a good and profitable return, and the bulk of the land that I saw in Manitoba will produce it, one year with another, if properly cultivated. To the farmer who is prepared to “rough it,” parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan offer the best advantages, a district from Edmonton to Prince Albert, about 100 miles in width, being especially good; and here, as elsewhere, I would strongly advise mixed farming. In the better settled parts there are good districts, such as between Rapid City and Yorkton, on the Manitoba and North-Western line, and also places along the Canadian Pacific Railway, such as Grenfell and Qu’Appelle, and many portions of British Columbia.

Mr. A. J. DAVIES, Upper Hollings, Pensax, Tenbury, Worcestershire, says:—

To anyone who is getting a fair living here I should say: Don’t emigrate; but to those who are not, I believe Canada offers many advantages. The old idea that anyone can farm in a new country is, I believe, a great mistake. Many cases there were, I admit, where men perfectly ignorant of farming in this country had done well in Canada, more especially at wheat-growing; but since the great fall in the price of that commodity, these classes of men with little practical knowledge of mixed farming are now suffering. To the great army of English farmers’ sons I believe Canada offers, as a field of settlement, many advantages. No greater illustration of the dearth of land in this country is afforded than in a year like the present, when the farmers’

losses have been almost unprecedented. Yet, if a farm is to let, there are a dozen applicants—at least, such is the case in Worcestershire. Yet within a fortnight's travel are some of the most fertile lands of the earth, whose freehold can be purchased for less than is paid annually for rent here. At the same time capital is undoubtedly wanting in Canada. The farmer who can command, say, a thousand pounds is far more likely to succeed, provided he does not rush into rash speculation, than he could possibly do at home. Although there are undoubtedly openings for good workmen without capital, still not to the same extent as I should have expected. Undoubtedly the class of men who would benefit themselves most are small farmers with families, and some capital; to this class I could honestly recommend emigration. Where several families go together, I think they might form communities amongst themselves, which would help to relieve that monotony sure to be found in a new country.

Mr. T. PERR, Oburnford, Cullompton, Devon, says:—

With land so easily acquired, such light taxation, so grand a climate—except, probably, from the middle of December to the middle of April, when the cold is far greater than we experience in England, though, from its dryness, borne so much more easily; with laws equal to our own, and maintained at far less cost, as seen by the total amount of taxes, and owing to the comparative absence of crime; with education free until pupils avail themselves of the collegiate schools and universities, when the fees, I believe, are about \$20 per annum, comparing most favourably with our own institutions of a similar kind; with the incalculable assistance rendered to the farmer by the experimental farms dispersed over the whole Dominion, and the Agricultural College at Guelph; with the freedom, not license, of life there, as contrasted with that obtainable in older countries, especially our own, and which has an overwhelming charm for most people;—with these advantages, I fail to see why thousands of our people do not avail themselves of the prize open to them. And of one thing be sure—that if the English people do not grasp it the prize will be lost.

Mr. W. WEEKS, Cleverton, Chippenham, Wilts., says:—

We are too thickly populated in England, and the young and strong can easily adapt themselves to the ways of a new country, and to them I say: Emigrate. Now comes the question: Where? And I think I can give reliable advice on that point, as I have been all through Canada, I spent six years in Australia and New Zealand, and have been in the States of New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota, in America; so when my own boys are big enough to emigrate, I can easily tell them what country to select. I like Australia and New Zealand, but it is a long way to go; times are bad there just now, and the price of farm produce is always low. The land in the States is all taken up, and held for more money than it is worth, and there are a lot of men there who can't get employment. I

shall say to my boys: There is land in Manitoba and the North-West, virgin prairie, that is good enough without any improvement. You can homestead it or buy it at a low price. Go there and prosper. You will be in Greater Britain, a British subject still, among men who are loyal to the Queen, and delight in the cry of, "One flag for ever."

Mr. W. H. DEMPSTER, Millbrook Lodge, Clarboston Road, South Wales, says:—

We here completed our task, and prepared to return to England. We were unanimously of the opinion that Canada is a great but undeveloped country, with unbounded wealth both in minerals and agriculture. It undoubtedly has a great future before it. Many thousands of families who are striving against the tide of fortune in Great Britain will obtain in Canada what they never can expect to where they are, viz., the privilege of being their own landlords, with, as I have before said, the law and liberty of the Old Country.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, C.C., Plas Heaton Farm, Trefnant, R.S.O., North Wales, says:—

In this country a large outlay on the land is the first requisite, owing to its exhausted condition. In Canada it is virgin soil, and no manure of any kind is necessary. Again, the land in this country is expected to maintain the landlord, agents, parsons, farmer, labourers, and the poor; besides having, in addition, to bear heavy burdens in connection with the roads, police, sanitation, education, and other matters. The rates, tithes, and taxes in this country amount, on an average, to 8s. per acre. It is not surprising, therefore, that the land in many instances fails to do this. In Canada all the land has to do is to pay for its own cultivation, keep the farmer and his family, and pay about 6d. per acre of rates.

In the matter of wheat-growing there is no comparison between Canada and this country. Our land, exhausted as it is, cannot now and never will be able to compete successfully with the rich virgin soil of Manitoba. To those whose *forte* is the rearing of stock, Canada offers many inducements. Its large open prairies, its rich pastures, and its climate, especially in the North-West, are most advantageous to the rearing of stock, especially cattle, sheep, and horses, and also for dairying purposes.

Farmers who are comfortable in their present position should not emigrate, neither should those who are not adapted for outdoor, rough work. But it is possible, and even probable, that those hard-working farmers who cannot, despite their utmost industry, gain a competency on their farms, would be better off in Canada, and more certain of ultimate success. As to agricultural labourers, the best thing is to inform them that there are at the present time in Canada a large number of farmers who commenced life in that country as labourers, but who have, by their own industry and perseverance, worked themselves up, till they are now the proud possessors of their own farms.

Mr. ALEXANDER FRASER, Balloch, Culloden, Inverness, Scotland, says:—

It is of the first importance that intending emigrants should possess physical strength and powers of endurance, with a fixed determination to succeed, which must not be too easily upset by difficulties which are certain to arise at the outset of a settler's career. The amount of capital possessed at starting does not appear to have so much influence as might be expected. Numbers of men we encountered who went to the country with large sums of money are now in comparatively poor circumstances; and, on the other hand, numbers who have landed with very little are now in good positions. Unless the settler is prepared to rough it and work out for a considerable time, however, he ought not to go to Canada without from £200 upwards. With this sum a man of resource and energy could make a fair start. It is very much better to work out for the first year, or, if this is not considered desirable, live on a farm with friends until experience of the ways of the country, the prices of stock and implements, and of the quality of land, is acquired. In my opinion, the work is not harder than what an average Scotch farm servant is asked to perform, and certainly not so tiring on the system, as most of it is accomplished by simply driving horses, and does not consist of hard manual labour.

Mr. JOHN STEVEN, Purroch Farm, Hurlford, Ayrshire, says:—

In concluding this record of my tour throughout its Dominion, I must say that my opinion of Canada as a suitable place for our surplus population is very favourable. There is cheap land, and plenty of it, and a farmer can begin with a small capital, with a good chance of succeeding well if he is industrious. The different provinces of the Dominion have so many special claims on the attentions of the intending emigrant, that he is often at a loss to know where to locate himself. The Old Country farmer with a little capital will find in Ontario an old province, with good land and cheap, social conditions, and schools and churches as at home—in fact, little difference between it and Scotland or England. Then Manitoba has special advantages open to all, both to the capitalist and those who are willing to work themselves up. There is excellent soil of a rich black loam, resting on a clay subsoil, and producing the finest quality of wheat in the world; indeed, it took this year the first prize at the World's Fair, as it did at the Bakers and Millers' Exhibition in London in 1892. Then the North-West Territories present a field for mixed farming and ranching not to be surpassed anywhere; these have deep soil, and large crops are generally produced. The climate in Alberta and near the "Rockies" being mild in winter, cattle can be kept out all the time without shelter, making this the place suitable for ranching and mixed farming. Then British Columbia has special claims and advantages to hold forth. It has a splendid climate, good soil—no better in the world—and good markets for farm produce. It has also large mineral resources, fish in abundance, and wood which will, sooner or later, be a

source of wealth to the Dominion. The Earl of Aberdeen has just now bought a large estate in British Columbia, which I understand he intends to sell out in farm lots to settlers. Land is, however, dear in most parts of British Columbia, £20 to £30 an acre being asked for most of it in the fertile portions of the province.

Mr. JEROME J. GUIRY of Peppardstown, Fethard, Clonmel, Ireland, says :—

If I might advise, I would say: Go west of Winnipeg, where there is some of the best soil in the world; it is a rich, deep black top soil, mostly on retentive subsoil, almost as fine as soot, and anything planted in it appears to do well. I have seen the fourteenth crop of wheat without manure. This in a few words describes the top soil on much of the lands from Winnipeg to the Rockies—about 1,000 miles; but it, of course, varies in parts. The Rocky Mountains are barren, and are only rich in minerals and timber. Then comes British Columbia. The general idea is that there is little or no good land in British Columbia. This is a mistake, as there is a large quantity of splendid land in the Okanagon Valley; there is also the delta land near Vancouver, and a good deal elsewhere; this land is a rich brown land, that will give crops and meadows for many years. This land reminds me as much as possible of the land banked in from the river Shannon, called "Corkes land," and which produces the largest hay crops in Ireland.

Of course the above are only short extracts from the very interesting reports made by the Tenant-Farmer Delegation. Pamphlets containing the reports in full may be obtained, free of cost and post free, on application to any of the Government Offices. See pages 6 and 7.

THE MANITOBA HARVEST OF 1895.

The final crop bulletin of the year 1895 from the province of Manitoba states that since the August bulletin was issued the prospects of an abundant crop have been realized. The harvest was delayed on account of the luxuriance of the crops, and the actual yields from the threshing machine show a general increase per acre of wheat over the large estimates given in August. We have collected in the following table the results for the entire province of the crops enumerated :—

CROPS IN MANITOBA IN 1895.

Crop.	Acres.	Yield per acre.	Total produce.
		Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	1,140,276	27·86	31,775,038
Oats	482,658	46·73	22,555,733
Barley	153,839	36·69	5,645,086
Potatoes	16,716	243·5	4,042,562
Roots	6,785	336·8	2,285,283

The immense wheat crop has enabled farmers to sell as much as was sold at the corresponding date in 1894, thus affording them means to discharge pressing liabilities while still retaining the greater part of the crop in hand. There is a general disposition on the part of growers to

hold all they can for anticipated higher prices. It is worthy of note that the estimated produce of wheat in Manitoba last year was only one-fifth less than that of Great Britain, where the yield was officially estimated at 37,176,257 bushels. It is interesting, moreover, to compare the estimated average yields per acre in 1895:—In Manitoba—wheat 27·86 bushels, barley 36·69 bushels, oats 46·73 bushels; in Great Britain—wheat 26·23 bushels, barley 31·69 bushels, oats 37·06 bushels. The cereal crops are by far the largest Manitoba has yet grown. The nearest approaches to the figures of 1895 were 23,191,599 bushels of wheat, 14,762,605 bushels of oats, and 3,197,876 bushels of barley, all in 1891. In addition to the crops we have tabulated, the province has this year produced 1,281,354 bushels of linseed, 81,082 bushels of rye, and 28,229 bushels of peas.

The numbers of live stock in Manitoba are returned as—horses, 91,194; cattle, 192,525; sheep, 35,766; pigs, 59,457. The export of beef cattle is rapidly increasing. In 1895 as many as 22,000 were shipped from the province, this total being double that of 1894.

Memorandum by the Canadian Minister of the Interior
upon the Advantages offered by the several
Provinces of Canada to various Classes of
Immigrants.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament (of the United Kingdom) by
Command of Her Majesty, April 8, 1895.*

Department of the Interior, Canada,
OTTAWA, January 26, 1895.

THE following information, pointing to the advantages offered by the different Provinces of Canada to various classes of immigrants, has been compiled, for transmission, through the proper channel, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government and of the public of Great Britain and Ireland. The classes of people that are recommended to come to Canada are first indicated, and the openings that exist for them in the various provinces are then set forth as concisely as possible.

PERSONS WITH CAPITAL.

The first great demand is for practical men with some capital at their disposal, for which class there are unlimited openings. They can engage in agricultural pursuits, taking up free-grant lands, or purchasing the improved farms to be found in advantageous positions in every province; or in mining, or in the manufacturing industries, or, if possessed of a settled income, living will be found to be cheap in

Canada, and the country offers the additional benefits of a fine healthy climate, magnificent scenery, abundant opportunities for sport, and facilities for educating children and placing them in life not to be excelled anywhere.

AGRICULTURISTS.

Persons of small capital and knowledge of farming often desire to enter upon agricultural pursuits. Before this is done, experience should be acquired by hiring out as a labourer, or in some other way. The necessary experience having been obtained, a farm may be either rented, purchased, or taken up as a free grant.

TENANT FARMERS

For tenant farmers the country offers many advantages. Improved farms are cheap; free grants can be obtained by those prepared for the temporary inconvenience of pioneer life; the soil is fertile, the climate insures the growth of all crops produced in Great Britain, and all the smaller fruits grow and ripen in the open air, as in many parts of the country do grapes, peaches, tomatoes, and melons. There is a large and growing demand in the Dominion, and in the mother country, for all the cereals, fruits, live stock and general farm and dairy produce available for disposal, while taxes are light, and labour-saving appliances are cheap, and in general use.

YOUNG MEN DESIRING AGRICULTURAL EXPERIENCE.

The question is often asked if it is essential for young men wishing to take up farms in Canada, but desiring before doing so to acquire a knowledge of agriculture, to pay premiums for that purpose. It may be plainly stated that no premiums are necessary and it is advised that none be paid. Strong and healthy young men from 16 to 21 years of age, who are prepared to accept for a time the hard work and surroundings more or less inseparable from a farm labourer's life, have no difficulty in getting employment in the spring, and the agents of the Government in Canada will assist them as far as possible in doing so without charge, although, of course, without accepting any direct responsibility. Being without experience, they will not get much wages at first; in addition to their board and lodging, but as they acquire skill they will be able to command remuneration in proportion to the value of their work.

MALE AND FEMALE FARM SERVANTS.

There is a large and growing demand for male and female farm servants in every part of the Dominion, owing to the rapidity with which the land is being brought under cultivation. Machinery of various kinds is in daily use, but labour is very scarce notwithstanding, and good hands can always find constant and remunerative employment.

Market gardeners, gardeners, and persons understanding the care of horses, cattle, and sheep, may also be advised to come out, but there is little or no opening for farm managers or bailiffs, Canadian farmers as a rule supervising their own buildings and personally taking part in the work.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

In every city, town, and village, female domestic servants can readily find employment. The wages are good, the conditions of service are not irksome, and comfortable homes are assured. There is little or no demand for females other than domestic servants; governesses, shop assistants, nurses, etc., should not come out unless for the purpose of joining friends who will be able to help them in getting employment.

OTHER CALLINGS.

Mechanics, general labourers, and navvies are advised to obtain special information as to their respective trades and kinds of work before coming out. The demand for railway employees is not great, and is easily met by the supply in the country. Clerks, shop assistants, telegraphists, draftsmen, &c., are not encouraged to emigrate to Canada, unless proceeding to appointments already assured, or to join friends.

Now, with regard to the particular advantages offered by the various Provinces.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Although there is apparently little room for new settlers, yet Prince Edward Island is a desirable field for a certain class of emigrants who, in search of a ready-made farm where they may have the social comforts of life within reach, prefer to pay a higher price to going further westward. Such farms can be obtained in the Island, various circumstances having contributed to place them in the market. The price of the land varies according to its quality, situation and buildings, but a farm of 100 acres, with good buildings, can be obtained for \$20 to \$35 (4*l.* to 7*l.*) an acre. Facilities for travel and transportation are excellent. The roads are good, and few farmers are as much as six miles from a shipping place for their surplus produce. All the necessaries of life can be had at reasonable prices; the soil is rich and fertile, and labour-saving machinery of the most improved kinds can be purchased or hired without difficulty, the competition in this branch being keen. The successful crops raised are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, oats and potatoes, being exported in large quantities. It may be added that the Province enjoys a high reputation for its horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. The fisheries around the coast are also valuable and extensive.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The climate of Nova Scotia is well suited to Europeans. The fertility of the soil in the agricultural districts is very great, and the production of the farms, even under a more or less perfunctory system of agriculture is equal, and in some cases superior, to those of Great Britain. The grain and root crops are excellent, and the more highly cultivated farms produce astonishing crops.

Live-stock and dairy-farming might and will be more extensively and profitably prosecuted in this Province. Every farmer raises stock, but most of it is intended to supply the markets with butchers' meat. Until recently, not nearly so much attention was paid to butter and cheese as to the raising of cattle for the slaughter-house. In some counties,

however, cheese and butter are made in considerable quantities, both for home consumption and for export. Farms along the line of the Intercolonial Railway supply the City of Halifax with a large quantity of milk. A great deal of the profit of every farm arises from the sale of fat cattle. There is plenty of first-rate pasturage in every county, and almost the only expense of raising stock is that of the winter-feed, and as that consists chiefly of hay, at a cost or market-value of from 25s. to 40s. per ton, according to locality or season, it will be easily perceived that the business is profitable.

There is much land suitable for sheep-raising in every county, and even among the wild lands there are tracts of pasture that might be made capable of maintaining large flocks at very little expense. In the south-western part of the Province, sheep are pastured along the shores and on the islands most of the winter, and in some places through the whole year.

For all the fruits of the temperate zone, the soil and climate of Nova Scotia are favourable. Fruit-raising at present is confined chiefly to three counties, viz.:—Annapolis, Hants and King's, out of the 18 comprising the Province. Apple-growing has received much attention heretofore, and the crop reaches some 300,000 barrels from the districts referred to, a large part of which is exported. The excellent flavour and keeping quality of Nova Scotia apples has won for them a high position in the markets of Europe and the United States, and there is legitimate room for a large extension of the present area devoted to that fruit. Plums, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, and tomatoes, give large yields with little attention; and, in addition to the large demand for local consumption, considerable quantities are shipped regularly to New York, Boston, and other towns on the American seaboard. Fruit-growing in Nova Scotia as a rule is conducted in conjunction with mixed farming, the orchards being attached to farms of from 100 to 200 acres. There are always desirable farm properties of this class for sale at from 200*l.* to 1,000*l.*, particularly in the counties that border the Bay of Fundy, so that persons of moderate means are able to find suitable openings.

Although Nova Scotia is perhaps better adapted for a manufacturing country than many other parts of America, owing to an unlimited command of water-power, and its inexhaustible supply of coal and iron, there are few manufactories in comparison with what, considering the facilities, there might be, or what in the near future there may be expected.

The mining industry is also important, and is being rapidly developed, and the value and extent of the business are too well known to need detailed description.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

All who have given the subject proper attention agree in stating that the Province of New Brunswick is particularly well adapted for a system of varied husbandry, combined with cattle-raising and feeding. The pastures are excellent, and the abundant crops of roots afford the means

of raising cattle and sheep of good quality for the Provincial and English markets. That this can be done with profit has been demonstrated beyond a doubt.

A good deal of attention has been given of late to dairying, and with the best results. Trial shipments of butter and cheese have been made to Great Britain and the best prices obtained, and when competition was tried at some of the great exhibitions the highest awards were won.

All garden vegetables, such as cabbage, cauliflower, beet, celery, lettuce, onion, cucumbers, tomatoes, pumpkins, and squash, grow to the greatest perfection.

The fruits of New Brunswick are apples, pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, and blackberries. Wild grapes grow on all the islands of the St. John River, and butternuts and hazelnuts are abundant in a wild state.

A great deal of attention has been paid of late years, both by the Dominion and by private breeders, to the live stock of the Province, and although there is still great room for improvement, the stock of the best New Brunswick farmers will compare favourably with that of other countries. The Federal Government has established an experimental farm on the borders of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in connection with the general system of experimental farms for the whole Dominion, and enough evidence has been obtained to prove that all kinds of vegetables, grain, pulse, &c., are above the average both in yield and quality in that locality.

If a man goes to New Brunswick with sufficient capital, he will have no difficulty in providing himself with a suitable farm. Farms can be purchased of 30 to 200 acres of cleared land, provided with buildings, at prices varying from 100*l.* to 1,500*l.* sterling. The latter sum will purchase a first-class farm, and an excellent farm can frequently be bought for half the money, near railway and water communication. To persons who desire to settle in this Province, and who have money, it is only necessary to look well about them until they find a farm in the market that suits them, and then to buy or rent it with the option of purchase. With prudence and attention to business they are sure to succeed.

To those who wish to emigrate but do not, however, possess enough money to buy a farm, or even to stock it if it was bought, the free grants and Labour Acts passed by the New Brunswick Legislature offer an easy way for them to become landowners, and in the end farmers, perhaps, of independent means. It must be remembered, however, that most of the Crown lands require clearing as a preliminary to cultivation.

QUEBEC

The soil of this Province is for the most part found to be extremely rich, and susceptible to the highest cultivation. It is adapted to the growth of very varied products. The cereals, hay, roots and grain crops grow everywhere in abundance where they are cultivated. Spring wheat gives an average of about 18 bushels to the acre. Cattle-breeding on a large scale is carried on, and for some years past cattle have been

exported in considerable quantities from this Province to the English market. For pasturage, the lands of Quebec are of special excellence, particularly those in the Eastern Townships and north of the St. Lawrence.

Indian corn, hemp, flax, and tobacco are grown in many parts of the Province, and yield large crops.

Parts of the Province of Quebec are especially favourable for the growth of apples and plums. Large quantities of the former are exported, and some of the varieties which are peculiar to the Province cannot be excelled, and they have specialities which cannot, perhaps, be equalled. The small fruits grow everywhere in profusion. Grapes ripen in the open air in the southern and western parts of the Province, and are now beginning to be largely grown.

The Province has yet much room for men and women, and for capital to develop its resources.

Tenant farmers from the old country may find frequent opportunities to purchase improved farms in the Province of Quebec at very reasonable prices, from 4*l.* sterling per acre, including dwelling houses, outbuildings, and fencing. Farms of this description, particularly suited to emigrants from the United Kingdom, may be found in the Eastern Townships.

In the Eastern Townships the settler from the United Kingdom will find good society; ample means for the education of his children, from the primary schools to the University; churches of all denominations; and congenial social conditions.

The Eastern Townships are hilly and well wooded. They abound in small lakes, brooks, and rivulets, and in natural springs of fresh water. The grasses are rich, and the conditions are very favourable for the keeping of cattle, sheep, and pigs. In the last few years the dairying industry has become most important, and large quantities of butter and cheese are now annually exported. The climate, as well as the soil and shelter, is favourable for fruit-raising; apples are very plentiful; grapes and tomatoes ripen in the open air; and the conditions of life generally are very pleasant.

The manufacturing and mining industries of the Province of Quebec are also considerable.

On the shores of Lake Memphremagog, and in many other parts of the Eastern Townships, very handsome residences have been erected in situations of, almost unexampled natural beauty, coupled with very favourable climatic conditions. Comparatively small means would enable a man to obtain an estate in the Eastern Townships in which he might find elements of comfort and natural beauty.

ONTARIO.

Men to work and develop the agricultural and mineral resources are the emigrants Ontario most needs, especially agriculturists. The demand for female domestic servants is always large and steady, but as respects artisans and mechanics, and men required by the numerous manufacturing industries, it is desirable that information should be obtained in advance as to the demand for their own particular kind of labour.

Ontario is rapidly becoming an important manufacturing country. The leading industries are, works for making all kinds of agricultural implements in iron and wood, waggons, carriages, railroad rolling stock, including locomotives, cotton and woollen factories, tanneries, furniture factories, flax mills, iron and hardware works, paper and pulp mills, soap works, wooden ware, &c. The bountiful water supply in Ontario, as well as steam and electricity, are used as motive powers in these manufactories.

Ontario has many varieties of soil, nearly all of which are fertile, and easy of cultivation. The most common are the loams of various kinds, black, clay, and sandy. There are also light and heavy soils, sandy soils, and in some districts marsh and alluvial soils of great depth resting on sandy bottoms.

Hemp, flax, tobacco, and sugar-beet, are profitable crops, in addition to all the well-known cereals, such as wheat, oats, barley, rye, &c.; maize, or Indian corn, and tomatoes ripen well, while in all parts of the Province apples and grapes come to perfection. In the Niagara, Lake Erie, and Lake St. Clair districts peaches ripen in the open air and are produced in immense quantities. The growth of such products forms an unerring index to the character of the climate. Immense quantities of grapes are grown, in Western Ontario especially, and shipped to all the principal markets in the Dominion, or are used in the districts in the production of wine.

Flattering as the foregoing facts are to the Province, its agriculturists are now turning their attention more and more to dairy-farming and stock raising, which have been developed within a few years to an extent that has given surprising and gratifying results, both in illustrating the capabilities of the soil and in proving that such farming is more profitable than the old system.

Fruit-farming (embracing vine culture), is another branch to which the attention of the intending settler in Ontario should be directed. For many years the apple tree has been steadily growing in importance, and plums, pears, peaches, and small fruit of every kind form an important item in the marketable products of many a farm. The fruit region may be described in general terms as extending from the east end of Lake Huron, along Lake Erie to the Niagara River, and including all the counties bordering on Lake Ontario. Although apples may be cultivated with profit in any of the settled portions of the Province, it is only in the southern region above indicated that the fruit culture has, up to this time, received much attention, and the success which has attended it has been so encouraging that vineries, orchards, and fruit-gardens on a large scale are numerous in the Niagara district, and on the same line until the county of Essex is reached, which is regarded as specially adapted for the profitable culture of the vine.

The price of farming lands varies much according to locality. In the neighbourhood of cities and large towns in the old settled districts, it is sometimes as high as 20*l.* sterling an acre, and from that figure it runs all the way down to 2*l.* an acre for partially cleared farms in the newly

settled districts in the north-eastern parts of the Province. In speaking of the price of a farm, it is usually rated at so much an acre, including buildings, fences, and all fixed improvements; hence, many of the so-called highly priced farms may carry a charge of 4*l.* per acre on account of the dwelling house, stables, barns, and other outbuildings, which are sometimes very commodious and substantial structures of brick or stone, costing from 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* or more.

The average price for good farms in the best agricultural districts in the old settlements, is from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per acre, and at this rate usually a large amount of the purchase-money may remain unpaid for a term of years, secured by mortgage at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. In newer counties, where the land is but partially cleared, and where a half of the farm or more is still in its primitive wooded condition, or in "bush" as it is termed, prices range from 4*l.* to 10*l.* per acre for really good farms in good situations, to still lower figures when the situation and soil are not so favourable.

Free grants of land may be obtained in many parts of Ontario, including the Algoma and Rainy River districts, but they are generally covered with forest and need clearing before cultivation is possible.

MANITOBA.

The settler in Manitoba will find schools, colleges, churches, and a kindred society. The social conditions where settlement has taken place leave nothing to be desired.

The soil is a rich, deep, black argillaceous mould or loam, resting on a deep and very tenacious subsoil. It is nearly, if not quite, the richest soil in the world, and is especially adapted for the growth of wheat and for mixed farming. Analyses by chemists in Scotland have established this fact.

Water is found everywhere by digging wells of moderate depth on the prairie. The rivers and coulees are also available for water supply.

All the small fruits are plentiful in Manitoba. The hop grows wild in great luxuriance. Flax is adapted to the soil and climate.

Both the soil and the climate of Manitoba are suitable in a very high degree to the growth of the ordinary roots and vegetables of the temperate zone. Potatoes yield large crops with the simplest culture. The profusion with which this root grows is a surprise to visitors, and the quality is excellent. The same remark may be made of beets, man-golds, and other roots. Cabbages and cauliflowers grow to large size.

Manitoba offers many advantages for cattle-raising. Cows from the Eastern Provinces thrive and grow fat on the native grasses, and farmers are beginning to pay more attention to the raising of stock, not only in view of the growing importance of the cattle trade, but of the rapidly increasing dairy industry. The very great profusion with which potatoes and barley may be grown has, in conjunction with the dairy industry, led to an increase in the pig-raising industry, and a large trade in pork and pork products is anticipated in the near future.

There is in Manitoba an immense amount of most desirable vacant land awaiting the advent of settlers.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The North-West Territories are divided into four provisional districts, named respectively, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca.

Assiniboia offers practically the same advantages to settlers as the Province of Manitoba. The soil is rich and favourable for the production of cereals, roots and vegetables of all descriptions.

The whole region of Saskatchewan is interspersed with clumps of spruce of good growth, furnishing an abundant supply of building timber of the best quality. Clear lakes, generally abounding in fish, are numerous, game is abundant, and the quality of the soil is excellent. Indeed it would be difficult to exaggerate the interesting features of this beautiful region, which is to a considerable extent unoccupied as yet by settlers, and untouched by land corporations. Therefore the emigrant will find in this region a fair field for the exercise of his choice of a home.

It is essentially a wheat-growing country, and, judging from observations spread over a number of years, it may be safely concluded that the wheat raised in this district will compare favourably, both in quality and quantity, with that grown in any other locality in the North-West Territories. Oats and barley are raised here easily with good results, and agricultural roots of all kinds are cultivated successfully. Mixed farming and dairying are very generally followed.

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangolds, and beets are sure crops. They all yield well, are of excellent quality, and are particularly free from disease or damage by insects. Garden vegetables do well, and are more or less grown by farmers.

As to stock-raising, no part of the Great North-West can offer superior advantages. The climate, food, and water, are all that can be desired, and during the last five years great progress has been made in that direction, not only so far as numbers are concerned, but also in the quality of the stock raised, a large number of thoroughbred animals having been imported.

The district of Alberta may be said to be pre-eminently the dairy region of America. Its cold clear streams, and rich luxuriant grasses, make it a very paradise for cattle. This is at present the ranch country. Numerous ranches have been started, both for horses and neat cattle, and have already assumed positions of great importance. The ranches in some parts also contain numbers of sheep.

The suitability of the district for mixed farming, especially that in which dairying has a large share, is proved by actual results.

The district of Athabasca has vast resources, but being as yet, from its Northern position, out of the range of immediate settlement, a detailed description is at present unnecessary.

The free grant lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories are administered by the Government of Canada, and the terms on which grants are made can always be learned by British, Irish, and European emigrants, by applying to any of the agents of the Canadian Government.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In proportion to the area of the Province the amount of land suitable for agricultural purposes in British Columbia is small, but in the aggregate there are many thousands of acres of arable land so diverse in character, location, and climate influences as to be suited to the production of every fruit, cereal, vegetable, plant, and flower known to the temperate zone.

In mineral resources British Columbia is the richest of all Canadian Provinces. Coal is abundant, while gold, silver, iron, copper, galena, mercury, platinum, plumbago, mica, slate, salt, and many other minerals are widely distributed.

The timber resources of the Province are practically inexhaustible; in no part of the Province is there a scarcity of wood.

Persons with capital are always welcomed in every Province of the Dominion, but nowhere are there better prospects for moneyed people than in British Columbia, where there is such a variety of valuable resources awaiting development, and where manufacturing industries are in their infancy.

Agriculturists with, say, 100*l.* and upwards can do well on Government Lands provided they are able and willing to work, and are prepared for the experiences of pioneer life. With more capital, farms partially improved can be had in most of the districts at 2*l.* per acre and upwards, prices, of course, depending upon location, quality of soil and improvements. Farm labour is generally in demand from early spring to late autumn, and immigrants intending to take up land, can, without much difficulty, get farm work for a time before pre-empting.

The demand for female domestic servants is always active, and is likely to remain so.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the many inducements offered to settlers by the various Provinces of the Dominion. Throughout the whole Dominion the facilities offered to emigrants by the Government are of the most perfect kind. Agents are established in all parts, who are prepared to give the fullest information on all points of interest to settlers, and to aid them with their advice and experience in the choice of location for homesteads, information as to means of transport, &c. An especial feature of this system is the establishment of Government Employment Bureaus, the object aimed at being to facilitate communication between persons seeking work and those who may have need of their services.

Full and further particulars respecting Canada, the regulations under which free grant and other lands may be acquired in all the Provinces, demand for labour, rates of wages, and information on all other subjects interesting to the intending emigrant, may be obtained by communicating with Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., or with any of the other Agents of the Government of Canada, whose names and addresses are given in all publications relating to the Dominion.

In conclusion the attention of intending emigrants might be drawn to the improved conditions of existence prevailing in Canada. The

magnificent scenery, the fine bracing climate, the free and congenial society, combine to make Canada one of the finest countries in the world for emigrants of settled means; and for the man who is able and willing to work, industry and attention to business are always sure to result, if not in wealth, at least in a comfortable competence, and a heritage for his children.

T. MAYNE DALY,
Minister of the Interior, Canada.

THE CANADIAN EXHIBITS AT CHICAGO, 1893.

THE Canadian exhibits at the Chicago Exhibition having been referred to in several of the delegate's Reports, it has been considered desirable to publish such facts as are available as to the success which the Dominion obtained on that occasion in competition with the world. The American Press are unanimous in conceding that Canada will reap a greater benefit from the World's Fair than any other country. The variety of the vegetable products of Canada served to illustrate in a manner, hardly to be shown in any other way, the climate and the fertility of its soil; while the exhibits of mineral wealth, of its fisheries, and of its manufacturing industries demonstrated the possibilities of future development.

It may be said that Canada was unrepresented on many of the juries connected with several of the groups of exhibits, and on others the Canadian members were of course in a minority. It is eminently satisfactory to find, therefore, that the awards in all classes of exhibits have been so numerous, and frequently coupled with remarks of a flattering nature.

The following is an extract from the report of the British Consul at Chicago to the Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the Chicago Exhibition:—

Canada has been brought prominently forward in a manner which can scarcely fail to assure permanent benefit. Its chief exhibits were natural products, though the colony was represented in every department except electricity. Its cheese and butter exhibits were remarkable, and gained a disproportionately large number of awards, beating all competitors; Japan is understood to have sent a special commission to examine and report on the methods adopted by the colony in these matters. The show of animals, especially sheep, met with great approval. The quality of Canadian fruit was generally recognised. The exhibit of grain and other products of the north-western provinces has shown what can be grown, and as a result many inquiries have been made with a view to settlement in those parts. The same applies to British Columbia, regarding which province overtures have been made by quite a colony of Austrian subjects for settlement, with a view to fruit-growing and general farming.

AGRICULTURE.

The Canadian exhibits in this important department were excelled by none in quality and appearance. The excellence of the wheat was the subject of general comment, and a considerable demand has already arisen on the part of United States farmers for seed grain from Manitoba.

and the North-West Territories. Canada obtained 1,016 awards in this group, including 776 awards for cheese and butter. This does not comprise the awards obtained by Manitoba, which have not yet been received. It is understood that in the tests for quality, made under chemical analysis on behalf of the Exhibition authorities, Manitoba No. 1 Hard Red Fyfe wheat gave the very best results.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The exhibitions of cheese and butter were the largest of their kind ever made on the North American continent. Two competitions were arranged for Cheddar or factory cheese, in the months of June and October. In the first named, the United States entries numbered 505, and the Canadian 162. There were 138 prizes awarded, of which Canada took 129, and the United States 9. Thirty-one exhibits of Canadian cheese also scored higher points than the best United States cheese. In the October competition for the same class of cheese, made previous to 1893, there were 82 entries from the United States, and 524 from Canada. There were 110 prizes offered, and Canada secured them all. There were also 414 awards for cheese made in 1893. Of these, Canada obtained 369, and the United States 45. In these two competitions, therefore, the United States entered 587 exhibits and took 54 prizes, as against Canada's 686 entries and 608 prizes. There were three judges for cheese, two for the United States, and one for Canada. The significance of this result is enhanced when considered in conjunction with the difference in the population of the two countries—65 millions against 5 millions. Canada now exports several millions of pounds of cheese per annum more than the United States to the English market, her exports to the mother country having risen from 30,889,353 lbs. in 1875 to 127,843,632 lbs. in 1892. In the butter competition, Canada took 27 awards. The great development of the cheese industry in recent years has interfered, no doubt, with the expansion of the butter trade. The steps, however, that have been taken of late years to encourage this industry are having effect; and the Dairy Commissioner of the Dominion has expressed an opinion that within five years' time the manufacture of butter in Canada will be equal to that of cheese, both in quality and quantity. In 1893 Canada exported 43,193 cwts. of butter to Great Britain.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The absence of awards for Canadian agricultural machinery is explained by the withdrawal of the exhibits from competition, it having been decided that machines adapted to field work should be judged by field tests. As this would have necessitated bringing duplicate machines to Chicago at great expense, or the spoiling of the actual exhibits for show purposes during the remainder of the Fair, the greater number of Canadian and United States exhibitors withdrew from competition. Professor Thurston, the chairman of the jurors on agricultural implements, and consulting mechanical engineer to the Exposition, stated that in design, finish, and smoothness of operation the Canadian machinery was equal to anything in the Exhibition.

HORTICULTURE.

Canada obtained 65 awards. The list included seven different awards for Canadian grapes—a valuable tribute to the climate of the country. The small number of awards is due to the fact that awards were only given to collective exhibits, and not to individual exhibitors, or for each variety of fruit shown. With regard to the vegetable display, it was admitted that the Canadian exhibit was greatly superior to any other. Both fruit and vegetables won the highest praise from the jurors for variety, excellence, and quality; and in this connection the report of the British Consul is especially interesting.

LIVE STOCK.

Canada more than sustained at Chicago her splendid record at Philadelphia in 1876 in this department, the live stock and poultry exhibited having secured more than one-half of the total prizes offered. In cattle, with 184 entries, Canada took 104 prizes, 17 medals, and 3 diplomas; against 532 entries of the United States, and 306 prizes and 13 medals. In horses, Canada had 96 entries, and 44 prizes, 2 gold medals, 10 medals, and 3 diplomas; the United States, 446 entries, 257 prizes, 6 gold medals, 12 medals, and 4 diplomas. In sheep, Canada, with 352 entries, secured 250 prizes, 5 silver cups, and 8 diplomas; against the United States' 478 entries and 193 prizes. In swine, Canada's 68 entries obtained 64 prizes, and the United States' 96 entries 67 prizes. In poultry and pet stock, Canada was awarded 501 prizes with 1,147 entries, and the United States 671 prizes with 2,453 entries. The grand totals were: Canada, 1,847 entries and 1,175 prizes; the United States, 4,005 entries, and 1,494 prizes. This must be regarded as a very great success, especially when the populations of the United States and Canada are taken into account. All the Canadian sheep and swine were bought by the Commissioner for Costa Rica.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

The Committee of jurors considered the Canadian fish exhibit the best and most complete in the Exposition. Twenty-four individual exhibitors also obtained medals.

MINES AND MINING.

No single exhibit in the mining building attracted more attention, and came in for more favourable comment, than the Canadian display; and the fact that there were 67 collective exhibits which took gold medals and diplomas in competition with other countries, speaks highly for the variety and richness of the mineral resources of the Dominion. The collections of ornamental and precious stones were much admired, and orders were subsequently received from two leading manufacturing jewellers of New York. The nickel ore exhibits were mentioned as being higher in grade than any other shown at the Fair. Canadian copper also obtained a flattering award; and the fine exhibit of anthracite and bituminous coal from all the mines in the North-West Territories, now being worked, attracted a great deal of interest.

MACHINERY.

The machinery exhibit was a small one, but almost every exhibit took a prize, 43 gold medals and diplomas falling to the Dominion. Professor Thurston, chairman of the jurors, and consulting mechanical engineer to the Exposition, stated, in an address, that in design, finish, and smoothness of working the general machinery shown by Canada was equal to anything shown; and that, as compared with the exhibit made in 1876 at Philadelphia, Canada had made greater relative progress in manufacturing, since that time, than any other nation taking part in the Exhibition.

TRANSPORTATION.

In this department Canada obtained 30 medals and diplomas. The Canadian Pacific Railway train was referred to as the finest and most complete on exhibition, which reflects great credit on the position manufacturing enterprise has reached in Canada.

MANUFACTURES.

The great development in the industries of the Dominion is illustrated very aptly by the following return, taken from the census of 1891:—

	1881.	1891.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Number of establishments ...	49,923	75,768	25,845	51.8
Capital invested ...	\$ 165,302,623	\$ 353,836,817	\$ 188,534,194	114.0
Number of <i>employés</i> ...	254,935	367,865	112,930	44.43
Wages paid ...	\$59,419,002	\$99,762,441	\$40,333,439	67.86
Cost of raw material ...	\$ 179,918,593	\$ 255,983,219	\$76,064,626	42.3
Value of products ...	\$309,676,068	\$475,445,705	\$165,769,637	53.5

Canada had a most interesting exhibit of manufactures, which secured 124 awards, and drew an appreciative statement from the president of the jurors on textiles—a member of the Austrian Commission, and himself a manufacturer of high-grade cloths in Austria—to the effect that the progress made by textile manufacturers in Canada had been more rapid during the last five years than that of any other country showing industrial products. It will be remembered by many readers of these pamphlets that Canada's display of manufactured articles at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886 attracted much attention.

The educational system of the Dominion has a world-wide reputation, and the exhibits in that department were naturally, therefore, an object of sustained interest throughout the course of the Exhibition. 191 awards were obtained by Canada. No better evidence of the excellence of the display can be had than that in a section supposed to be the smallest among the Canadian exhibits, such a large number of awards should have been secured.

Wages and Cost of Articles of Living in Canada

The rates of wages vary in the different provinces and according to circumstances, but on an average they are from 20 to 40 per cent. higher than in Great Britain, and the opportunities for exceptionally good craftsmen are much greater in the Dominion than at home. When comparing rates of wages it is necessary to calculate also the purchasing power of the money, and for the guidance of applicants in this respect a list of the present prices of provisions and clothing is given below. They also vary from time to time, and it must be distinctly understood that the figures are not offered as steady market quotations, but simply with the object of enabling inquirers to form some idea upon the subject. It should be particularly borne in mind, with respect to the Manitoba and North-west Territories quotations, that they refer to Winnipeg and Calgary, and not to points in the North-west distant from those places, where all prices may be seriously affected by freight charges or other circumstances.

ONTARIO

PROVISIONS.—Bacon, per lb., 5d. to 7d.; beef, per lb., 4d. to 7d.; mutton, per lb., 4d. to 6d.; veal, per lb., 4d. to 5d.; pork, per lb., 5d. to 6d.; ham, per lb., 5d. to 8d.; bread, 4 lbs., 5d.; butter, per lb., 7d. to 11d.; beer, per quart, 3½d. to 5d.; candles, per lb., 4d. to 5d.; cheese, per lb., 5½d. to 7d.; coffee, per lb., from 1s.; eggs, per dozen, from 8d.; milk, per quart, 2½d. to 4½d.; potatoes per bushel, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; rice, per lb. 2½d.; sugar, brown, per lb., 3d. to 3½d.; tea, black, per lb., from 1s. 3d.; ditto, green, from 1s. 3d.; tobacco, from 2s. per lb.

CLOTHING.—Coats, 16s. to 24s.; overcoats, from £1; trousers, from 8s.; vests, from 4s.; flannel shirts, from 4s.; cotton shirts, from 2s.; undershirts, from 2s.; woollen drawers, from 2s.; felt hats, from 2s.; worsted socks, from 1s.; cotton socks, from 7½d.; blankets, from 8s.; rugs, from 4s.; flannel, per yard, from 8d.; cotton shirting, per yard, from 3d.; sheeting, per yard, from 10d.; Canadian cloth, per yard, from 1s. 8d.; men's shoes, from 3s. 6d.; men's boots, from 4s.; women's shoes, from 3s. 6d.; women's boots, from 4s.

QUEBEC.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon, per lb., 6½d. to 7½d.; beef, per lb., 5d. to 7d.; mutton, per lb., 5d. to 7d.; veal, per lb., 3½d. to 5d.; pork, per lb., 5d. to 7d.; ham, per lb., 6½d. to 7½d.; bread, brown, 6 lbs., 7½d.; butter, per lb., 8d. to 10d.; beer, per quart, 5d.; candles, tallow, per lb., 7½d.; cheese, per lb., 6d. to 7d.; coffee, per lb., 1s. to 1s. 3d.; eggs, per doz., 8d. to 9d.; milk, per quart, 4d.; potatoes, per bushel, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d.; rice, per lb., 2½d.; sugar, brown, per lb., 2½d.; tea, black, per lb., 1s. 5½d., to 2s. 0½d.; ditto, green, per lb., 1s. 5½d. to 2s. 0½d.; tobacco, per lb., 2s.

CLOTHING.—Coats, from 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; overcoats, from £1 9s. to £2 1s.; trousers, from 8s. to 10s.; vests, from 4s. to 5s.; flannel shirts, from 4s. to 5s.; cotton ditto, from 3s. to 4s.; undershirts, from 2s. to 3s.; woollen drawers, from 2s. to 3s.; felt hats, from 4s. to 6s.; socks,

worsted, from 1s.; socks, cotton, from 10d.; blankets, from 10s. to 14s.; rugs, from 3s. to 4s.; flannel, per yard, from 1s. to 1s. 2d.; cotton shirting, per yard, from 4d. to 5d.; sheeting, per yard, from 9d. to 1s.; Canadian cloth, per yard, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; men's shoes, from 8s.; women's ditto, from 7s. to 8s.; men's boots, 8s. to 9s.; women's boots, 6s. to 8s.

NOVA SCOTIA.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon, per lb., 5d. to 6d.; beef, per lb., 3d. to 7d.; mutton, per lb., 3½d. to 6½d.; veal, per lb., 3d. to 6d.; pork, per lb., 6d.; ham, per lb., 6d. to 8½d.; bread, 4 lbs., 5d. to 6d.; butter, 6d. to 1s. 1d.; beer, per quart, 6d.; candles, per lb., 7d.; cheese, per lb., 8d.; coffee, per lb., from 1s.; eggs, per doz., from 9d.; milk, per quart, 3d.; potatoes, per bushel, 2s. 6d.; rice, per lb., 2½d.; sugar, brown, per lb., 2½d.; tea, black, from 1s.; green tea, from 1s. 6d.; tobacco, from 1s. 8s. per lb.

CLOTHING.—Coats from 16s.; overcoats, from 20s.; trousers, from 8s.; vests, from 4s.; flannel shirts, from 4s.; cotton shirts, 1s. 8d.; under-shirts, from 2s.; woollen drawers, from 2s.; felt hats, from 4s.; worsted socks, from 10d.; cotton socks, from 6d.; blankets, per pair, from 8s.; rugs, from 5s.; flannel, per yard, from 10d.; cotton shirting, per yard, from 4d.; sheeting, per yard, from 10d.; Canadian cloth, from 2s. per yard; men's shoes, from 8s.; women's shoes from 5s.; men's boots, from 10s.; women's boots, from 7s.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon, per lb., 6d. to 8d.; beef, per lb., 4d. to 7d.; mutton, per lb., 5d. to 6d.; veal, per lb., 2d. to 4d.; ham, per lb., 5½d. to 6½d.; bread, 4 lbs., 7d.; bread, brown, 4 lbs., 6d.; butter, 10d. to 1s.; beer, per quart, 6d. to 10d.; coal oil, per gall., 10d. to 1s.; cheese, per lb., 7d. to 8d.; coffee, per lb., 1s. to 1s. 8d.; eggs, per doz., 8d.; milk, per quart, 3½d.; potatoes, per bush., 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; tea, black, 1s. to 1s. 8d.; tobacco, per lb., 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; fish, dry or green cod, per cwt. 12s. to 16s.; oatmeal, per 100 lbs., 10s. to 12s.

CLOTHING.—Suit of clothes, £1 9s. to £1 16s.; coats, under, 12s. to £1; coats, over, £1 to £1 9s.; trousers 8s. to 14s.; vests, 4s. to 8s.; shirts, flannel, 4s. to 7s.; shirts, cotton, 1s. 8d. to 3s.; shirts, wool, under, 3s. to 5s.; drawers, wool, under, 3s. to 5s.; hats, felt, 2s. 8d. to 4s.; socks, wool, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; socks, cotton, 5d. to 1s. 3d.; blankets, wool, per pair, 5s. 6d. to 14s.; rugs, 5s. to 6s.; flannel, per yard, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; cotton shirting, per yard, 5d. to 7d.; Canadian cloth, wool, per yard, 1s. 10d. to 3s. 8d.; men's shoes, 4s. to 5s.; women's shoes, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; men's boots, 8s. to 14s.; women's boots 3s. 6d. to 5s.; rubber overshoes, 2s. to 3s. 6d.

MANITOBA.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon, per lb., 6d. to 8d.; beef, fresh, per lb., 4d. to 6d.; beef, corned, per lb., 5d.; mutton, per lb., 4d. to 7½d.; veal, per lb., 4d. to 7½d.; pork, 5d. to 6d.; ham, per lb., 7d. to 8d.; lamb, per lb., 5d. to 9d.; bread, loaf 6 lbs., 7½d.; butter, per lb., 9d. to 1s. 3d.; cheese, per lb., 7½d.; eggs, per doz., 7½d. to 1s.; sugar, brown, per lb., 2½d. to

3d.; sugar, granulated, per lb., 3d.; tea, black, per lb., 1s. to 2s.; tea, green, per lb., 1s. to 2s.; tobacco, per lb., 2s. to 4s.; rice, per lb., 2½d.; milk, per quart, 3d. to 4d.; potatoes, per bushel, 1s. to 2s. 6d.; apples, per bushel, 4s. to 6s.; candles, tallow, per lb., 7½d.; candles, sperm, per lb., 1s.

CLOTHING.—Coats, under, 14s. 6d. to £1 7s.; coats, over, £1 5s. to £2; trousers, 6s. to 14s. 6d.; vests, 5s. to 7s.; shirts, flannel, 3s. to 7s.; shirts, cotton, 2s. to 4s.; shirts, under, 2s. to 4s.; drawers, woollen, 2s. to 6s.; hats, felt, 3s. to 6s.; socks, worsted, 10d. to 2s. 6d.; socks, cotton, 5d. to 1s.; flannel, per yard (all wool), 1s.; cotton shirting, per yard, 4d. to 8d.; cotton (gray) shirting, per yard, 2d. to 4d.; tweeds, all wool, per yard, 2s.; meltons, 44 in., 2s. 6d.; cashmeres, per yard, 2s.; white blankets, per pair, 12s. 6d. to £1 6s.; gray blankets, per pair, 6s. to 14s. 6d.; comforters, each, 4s. to £1; men's shoes, 3s. 8d. to 12s. 6d.; men's boots, 5s. to £1; women's shoes, 3s. to 12s. 6d.; women's boots, 4s. to £1; men's Wellington boots, 6s. to £1.

CALGARY, N.W.T

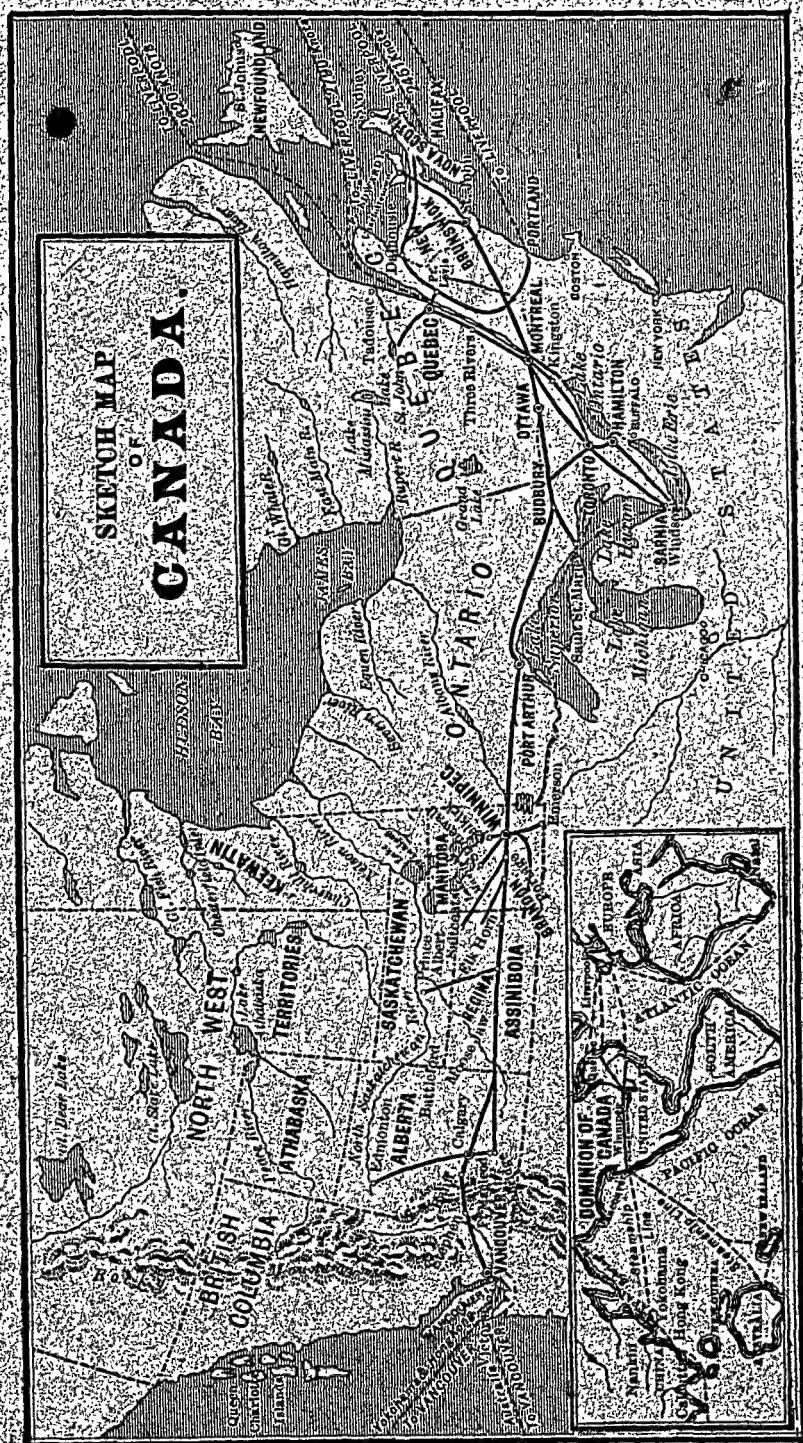
PROVISIONS.—Bacon, per lb., 5d. to 7½d.; beef, per lb., 3½d. to 7½d.; mutton, per lb., 5d. to 9d.; veal, per lb., 7½d. to 10d.; pork, per lb., 2½d. to 7½d.; ham, per lb., 7½d.; bread, per 4lb., 6d.; beer, per quart, 5d.; candles, per lb., from 6d.; cheese, per lb., from 7½d.; coffee, per lb., from 1s.; eggs, per dozen, from 1s.; milk, per quart, 2½d. to 3½d.; potatoes, per bushel, from 2s.; rice, per lb., from 3d.; sugar, brown, per lb., 3½d. to 5d.; tea, black, per lb., from 1s.; tea, green, per lb., from 1s.; tobacco, from 1s. 8d. per lb.

CLOTHING.—Coats, from 16s. upwards; overcoats, from 30s.; trousers, from 10s.; vests from 4s.; flannel shirts, from 3s. 6d.; cotton shirts, from 2s.; under shirts, from 2s.; woollen drawers, from 3s.; felt hats, from 2s. 6d.; worsted socks, from 1s.; cotton socks, from 6d.; blankets, per pair, from 10s.; rugs from 6s.; flannel, per yard, from 1s. 3d.; cotton shirting, per yard, from 6d.; sheeting, per yard, 7½d.; Canadian cloth, from 2s.; men's shoes, from 5s.; women's shoes, from 4s. 6d.; men's boots, from 10s.; women's boots, from 9s.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROVISIONS.—Bacon, per lb., 7d. to 9d.; beef, per lb., 6d. to 9d.; mutton, per lb., from 5d.; bread, per 4lb., loaf, 8d.; butter, per lb., from 10d.; cheese, per lb., from 10d.; coffee, per lb., from 10d.; milk, per quart, 5d.; potatoes, per bushel, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; sugar, per lb., from 4½d.; tea, per lb., from 1s. 5d.; tobacco, 3s.

CLOTHING.—Coats, from 12s. 6d.; overcoats, from £1 5s.; trousers, from 9s.; cotton trousers, each, from 4s. 2d.; vests, from 4s.; flannel shirts, from 5s.; cotton shirts, from 2s.; woollen underwear, from 3s.; hats, felt, from 4s.; socks, worsted, from 10d.; socks, cotton, from 6d.; blankets, per pair, from 10s.; rugs, from 6s.; flannel, per yard, from 7½d.; cotton shirting, per yard, 4d.; sheeting, 10d.; Canadian cloth, per yard, 2s.; men's shoes, from 8s.; women's shoes, 7s.



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